USAID
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Net Zero Deforestation Zones

Revised Work Plan FY 2012

Submitted:

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Fundación Natura COLOMBIA

CONDESAN
Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecoregión Andina

Bosque Manejado: AIDER ¡Futuro Asegurado!

ECOLEX
CORPORACIÓN DE GESTIÓN Y DERECHO AMBIENTAL

Rainforest Alliance
Alianza para Bosques

NET ZERO DEFORESTATION ZONES

Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)

Work Plan

OCTOBER 2011 – DECEMBER 2012

Under Cooperative Agreement No. AID-OAA-A-11-00046

CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDER	Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral
BAU	Business as Usual
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAF	Andean Development Corporation
CONDESAN	Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina
ECOLEX	Corporación Gestión y Derecho Ambiental and the Asociacion para la
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GADs	Gobiernos autónomos descentralizados (decentralized autonomous governments)
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IADB	Inter American Development Bank
ICAA	Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LOP	Life of Project
MAE	Ministerio de Ambiente (Environmental Government Ecuador)
MDD	Madre de Dios
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
NZDZ	Net Zero Deforestation Zones
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
RA	Rainforest Alliance
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
TNC	The Nature Conservancy

UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WB	World Bank
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1 SUMMARY – STRATEGY OVERVIEW

Rainforest Alliance in partnership with Fundación Natura in Colombia, Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina (CONDESAN), Corporación Gestión y Derecho Ambiental (ECOLEX) in Ecuador, and the Asociacion para la Investigacion y el Desarrollo Integral (AIDER) in Peru will implement the three-year Net Zero Deforestation Zones (NZDZ) project, "Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)".

The project is based on three interrelated objectives that provide the framework for interventions in, and exchange between, the three landscapes:

1) Farmers, foresters, local and regional land managers and government agencies reduce deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management.

2) A community-based forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

3) Build stakeholder and institutional capacity for regional and national REDD+ systems that reward sustainable land management as a scalable platform to combat deforestation and climate change.

The project will collaborate with governments and relative stakeholders to implement net zero deforestation activities in the project areas, manage them adaptively and to set the stage for up-scaling of positive results.

The project focuses on creation of net zero deforestation zones (NZDZ), with activities across all three landscapes aimed at enhancing institutional capacity on forest monitoring, improving natural resource management in forests and productive lands, and in enhancing regional information sharing to improve stakeholder understanding of REDD+ and increase opportunities for their informed participation in the development of REDD+ projects.

The governments of Ecuador, Colombia and Peru are committed to achieving net zero deforestation, by halting forest degradation and deforestation, protecting and/or restoring biodiverse landscapes, in an economically sustainable way. They approach their commitments through multiple regional and national-level programs (e.g. SocioBosque, UN-REDD Program, national REDD+ strategy development, etc.) and are at various stages of implementation. Barriers to the success of country level efforts and ultimately achievement of their stated net zero deforestation aims are considerable and varied, including policy, regulatory and institutional coordination, and are compounded by lack of capacity.

Within these challenges, arise many opportunities to support national governments commitments to net zero deforestation. For instance, there is substantial interest and investment from international donors whose efforts are working in coordination with this

project. A number of actors share common goals and are currently working to support local initiatives to enhance REDD+ opportunities in the region (WWF, TNC, FIP, USAID, IADB, WB, IFC, JICA, CAF, etc.). This NZDZ project aims to support the objectives of the Amazonas Andinas partnership between USAID, the U.S. Department of State and the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. It will employ years of experience working in the region, to build capacity and demonstrate viable pathways to net zero deforestation through the creation of Net Zero Deforestation Zones. These zones will pilot viable examples of operational REDD+ projects aimed at stemming the tide of deforestation at the field level based on the real drivers and threats; and, will do so utilizing participatory processes that increase landowner and community capacity to understand the ecosystem services provided by standing forests, and the value in adopting best management practices (BMPs) that better protect local forest resources and benefits.

The project will add value to the USAID and Moore Foundation's portfolios in the Andean Amazon by providing a unique opportunity to scale-up an array of conservation incentives in each of the three prioritized landscapes. Each net zero deforestation zone will pilot and share lessons learned on effective ways to increase local stakeholder income, primarily through the adoption of improved land use practices, better market linkages, and well executed REDD+ projects demonstrated to hold viable economic, environmental and/or social benefits.

The overall project approach ensures that the activities proposed in the following work plan for each of the three countries were developed in collaboration with local stakeholder groups and government, and that they were designed with built-in knowledge sharing mechanisms that will help transfer experiences between the landscapes so lessons learned truly inform and contribute to advances in each of the other landscapes. An intentional effort is being made for tri-national planning, where key NZDZ and ICAA II staff and collaborating partners and stakeholders come together from each of the three countries for informational exchange, project design, and sharing of lessons learned. These collaborative opportunities will help improve coordination among consortium members and ensures that approaches to technical issues like participatory MRV methods and gender inclusion approaches are shared, rather than re-invented, and lessons learned are disseminated widely early-on in the project.

One of the strengths of this project is in this valuable cross-boundary knowledge sharing that will ultimately strengthen regional efforts across the Andean Amazonian landscape to reduce and reverse emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and facilitate achievement of net zero deforestation goals across this important region that houses significant threatened biodiversity resources. It is our intent to maximize opportunities to transfer our field-based results, tools and lessons learned into regional and national policies to support emerging REDD+ and PES frameworks. As we have done in other countries, we will directly involve key decision-making agencies and stakeholders in project activities, by sharing our field-based experience in the REDD+ regional roundtables and other relevant fora, and so strengthening the capacity of regional and national government institutions to implement REDD+. The project team will ensure that the impacts of its on-the-ground work

are recognized and considered by key policymakers through support for more effective participation by local stakeholders who have been trained on REDD+ by the project.

1.1 Strategy for effective collaboration

To further take advantage of the regional NZDZ program, the project will strive to achieve a high level of coordination with the partner initiative led by TNC. Both consortia, TNC and RA have identified common aspects for working together during the implementation of their project. These include:

MRV standardization

Although the levels of intervention and types of beneficiaries differ in the three countries (TNC is focusing mainly on indigenous territories and RA mostly on small scale forest users), since both initiatives will be creating net zero deforestation zones, the opportunity exists to share MRV methodologies and strategies at the country and regional level under NZDZ to compliment efforts and ensure protocol and methodological standardization. Potential first steps for operationalizing collaboration in the first year include:

- Analyze MRV methodologies and strategies by countries by sharing a matrix being prepared by RA.
- Invite TNC to assist RA's workshop to be held in March 2012 to identify options for standardizing elements of MRV by country and region.
- Invite a representative of RA to assist TNC´s planning workshop to be held at the end of January 2012.

In case of Colombia, RA and TNC have been asked by the Ministry of Environment to address the national protocol for monitoring carbon stock IDEAM. Both consortia need to work together to be aligned with national requirements. Similarly, in Ecuador and Peru, the Ministries of Environment are leading the National REDD+ Strategy which entails a national protocol to MRV.

Public outreach/communications

- *Hold joint meetings* – Both consortia will develop a joint activity chronogram to identify planned meetings and workshops within the three countries and analyze the possibility to participate together. These joint meetings would include at least quarterly meetings with government counterparts in each country, specific and periodic meetings with regional counterparts, and other meetings with relevant stakeholders.
- *Sharing the same message* – Both consortia need to speak the same language in external communications and share the same message about the overall initiative, and where possible and appropriate, representatives of the initiatives should mention common activities and goals, the work of the partner, etc. Local and national REDD+ roundtables are among the principal spaces for operationalizing this action.

Knowledge/information sharing/joint activity implementation

- During the first year, TNC and RA will share ideas on how to implement a joint knowledge management system; in this sense, both consortia will investigate the

possibility to utilize an inter-initiative knowledge management platform that would allow for sharing information such as tools, methodologies, materials, documents, and lessons learned during the three-year program.

- Both projects will have a gender focus, thus will include collaboration and coordination of the following:
    - Utilizing the same consultant/s for developing each initiative's gender strategies and action plans, sharing information obtained via ICAA II.
    - Jointly develop gender indicators.
    - Share or jointly develop gender training materials.
    - Share lessons learned by systematizing results of action plan implementation through periodic reports.
- Both projects will develop variations of geographic, socio-economic, and natural resource baselines in their demonstration zones in Sucumbíos, Ecuador and Caquetá, Colombia, and so resources such as cartographic information, maps and spatial monitoring methodologies will be shared.
- Both initiatives will carry out capacity building activities with government and private or community entities for the development and implementation of REDD+ initiatives and climate change adaptation strategies. In some cases, synergies will be needed to avoid duplicating efforts.
- Both initiatives will strengthen and work through regional REDD+ roundtables in all three countries; in this sense, both consortia have the opportunity to join forces to ensure that the activities are complementary, strategies are aligned, and implementation is coordinated.
- TNC will develop a portfolio of mitigation strategies for reducing deforestation, restoring degraded soil, reducing carbon emissions and conserving high value conservation areas, all areas that RA has significant experience in and planned activities under NZDZ. Where implementation contexts overlap, TNC will take advantage of this experience by sharing methodologies, techniques, materials, etc., in addition to its own experience with similar projects in the region.
- In case of Peru, TNC and RA will exchange REDD+ lessons learned in the regions of San Martin and Madre de Dios and share regional challenges facing the National Strategy on REDD+ implementation, which is been carrying out by the Ministry of Environment.

To implement the actions mentioned above, TNC and RA will develop a joint work plan and hold periodic meetings at both the country and regional level to ensure that the actions are effectively implemented.

Gender

The project will assume a gender mainstreaming approach to ensure that gender perspectives are central to all pilot project activities. This will help avoid pitfalls revealed in a study of

gender impacts of a number of previous REDD+ projects, and will help ensure more equitable distribution of benefits to women who are essential elements of a strong forest protection scheme. The objective of this strategy is to guarantee that gender becomes a cross-cutting theme in this project so that all pilot activities are effectively evaluated and ultimately contribute to gender equity rather than increasing disparities. We will coordinate our gender mainstreaming approach directly with that of the co-aligned ICAA II project, as both are focused on the same landscapes in Peru and Ecuador, and thus create opportunities for collaboration across the projects.

Rainforest Alliance and its partners understand that there are many critical issues to navigate to create positive opportunities for the involvement of women and indigenous groups in REDD+, not the least of which include land tenure rights, capacity building and support for sustainable land-use planning and territorial management. The project team aims to address these issues at the local level by helping raise awareness of concepts such as the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards initiative. The pilot project activities utilize approaches that will help move these issues to the forefront of local and regional policy discussions regarding REDD+ projects.

Finally, focus will be placed on providing culturally appropriate capacity building on REDD+ operational aspects for indigenous communities and women, through local workshops and awareness raising activities.

1.2 Accomplishments achieved to date

- Establishment of a new office in Quito.
- Consolidation of NZDZ team; hired a new Forestry Manager in Ecuador, Christian Velasco; contracted Estela Monroy (Policy Advisor) and Javier Arce (Deputy Program Director).
- Held meetings with national and regional government counterparts in all three countries to present work plan activities.
- Held numerous meetings with TNC to ensure potential areas of collaboration were identified, and outlined a plan to operationalize collaboration.
- Held a work planning meeting in Quito.
- Carried out field visits in each country to strengthen and update activity development.
- Submitted the consultant and subagreement templates to USAID for approval; currently waiting on approval.
- Met with Fundacion Natura Ecuador to discuss opportunities to collaborate on the REDD+ project they are currently developing in Sucumbíos.
- Held meetings with ICAA II consortia working in Madre de Dios.

- Held meetings with the ICAA II support unit to identify potential areas of collaboration.

- Met with Tetra Tech ARD about potential areas of collaboration with the Forest Carbon, Markets, and Communities initiative, and identified the following potential activities:

    - Comparative emissions profile and potential for 2-3 agriculture systems options relative to BAU practice.
    - Design and testing of consistent method for participatory community MRV systems that can be adopted across the three countries.
    - Initial assessment of barriers and opportunities for REDD+ carbon market finance and investment in REDD+ pilots for each country.
    - Review of legal and regulatory barriers to bringing REDD+ pilots to market and a proposal of a regulatory model for sharing benefits.

1.3 Project Goals

Goal 1: ***Farmers, foresters, local and regional land managers and government agencies reduce deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management.***

Caquetá, Colombia

In the Colombian landscape of Caquetá, deforestation is largely driven by expansion of the agricultural frontier due to poorly managed conventional production systems, principally extensive cattle ranching that degrades soil and forage resources from year to year requiring additional land be cleared. In this first year, we have outlined an integrated approach to provide training to farmers, foresters, local and regional land managers and government agencies. This approach will incentivize protection of standing forests by offering stakeholders training on the financial benefits they can incur through adoption of BMPs that also enhance carbon stocks. The pilot project will take participating farmers through all stages of capacity building necessary for the successful incorporation of improved rotational grazing management systems, climate smart agricultural practices such as those promoted by the Sustainable Agriculture Networks Climate Module in use on Certified by Rainforest Alliance on a variety of farms around the world. Adoption of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, and/or adding plantings of high value tree crops to diversify their income streams and reduce threats from weather and commodity price fluctuations. The market linkages and potential benefits of participating in farm certification schemes like the Rainforest Alliance certification of the Sustainable Agriculture Network standards or Forest Stewardship Council standards that are used successfully around the world will also be demonstrated. A farmer-to-farmer dispersal mechanism will be employed to scale-up the piloted trainings and economic cost-benefit analysis on the resulting ecosystem services presented to surrounding municipalities to build local support for continued long term financing needed to expand these activities beyond the life and scope of the project.

In Colombia, important anticipated accomplishments in year 1 include:

- Over 500 farmers, local land managers are community members receiving training on REDD+ (Indicator 1.1);
- Over 75 production units (e.g. farms) demonstrating improved management capacities and adoption of climate-friendly farming practices, and/or implementing a sustainable land use plan (Indicator 1.4); and
- Over 7,500 ha with improved forest sector governance and land use planning (Indicator 1.2)

Sucumbíos, Ecuador

In the Sucumbíos landscape in Ecuador, the project will help land managers implement BMPs for productive activities (e.g. forestry), advance toward achieving certification/verification, and establish private sector relationships to provide additional financial incentives for sustainable land management linked explicitly to activities that reduce deforestation and enhance carbon stocks. The project will incorporate enhancements to the forestry products value chain, incentivizing sustainable and carbon-conserving management actions on the ground. The project plans to demonstrate success in achieving these outcomes in the first year of the project, addressing two of the main drivers of deforestation: illegal logging and forest conversion to expand poorly managed agricultural production, which is usually preceded by indiscriminate/illegal logging.

In Ecuador, important anticipated accomplishments in year 1 include:

- Over 20 production units (e.g. silvopastoral, agroforestry, and forest management farming systems) demonstrating improved management capacities and adoption of climate-friendly farming practices (Indicator 1.4)
- 20 land managers, local leaders, and local government officials trained on REDD+ issues (Indicator 1.1).

Madre de Dios, Peru

Similarly, in the Peruvian landscape, small-holder farmers currently employ poor agricultural production practices that are leading to expansion of the agricultural frontier, as demand for staple foods rise due to rapid in-migration due to the construction of the Inter-oceanic highway and the surge in illegal gold mining in Madre de Dios (MDD). As a result, new forest lands are being cleared. Tropical soils in this region are very poor and without proper management, become unproductive very rapidly, requiring additional forest clearing within a matter of a few years. Forests also are threatened by illegal logging due to lack of resources and training in forest monitoring and protection.. In the first year of the project, selected communities will be identified in order to evaluate their agricultural practices, and to record a baseline. This information will be used to design or adapt REDD+ training curricula (in cooperation with consortium members working in Ecuador and Colombia) on the implementation of BMPs for natural resource management.

In Peru, important anticipated accomplishments in year 1 include:

- Roughly 20 farms and/or forest management units that demonstrate improved management capacities and adoption of climate-friendly practices and/or implement a sustainable land use plan (Indicator 1.4);
- Roughly 50 local stakeholders – including indigenous leaders and local government officials – receive training on REDD+ (Indicator 1.1);

Goal 2: ***A community-based forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.***

Regional Level

In year 1, the project will lay the foundation for implementation of participatory and/or farmer/community-led approaches to forest carbon monitoring. In all three landscapes actions will be taken to adapt existing monitoring tools , techniques, and guidance; develop and trial new monitoring tools; and conduct training to sensitize and enhance the capacities of farmers, foresters and other non-technical stakeholders to utilize these tools. Work at the country-level will ensure that tools developed reflect and respond to local issues and needs. At the same time, (within all three-countries), important coordination work will be done within the Rainforest Alliance consortia to ensure that country teams in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru actively collaborate to harmonize their respective approaches to community-scale MRV and to establish a common framework that fits within distinct national/regional-scale MRV processes being explored in each of the three countries. In tandem with this work, the consortium will look externally, to share experiences and collaborate with other important regional actors, such as the ICAA II Support Unit, The Nature Conservancy, subnational and national government agencies, Silvcarbon, and other leaders in MRV, to pool resources, maximize results, and collectively work to strengthen the development and application of MRV systems in the Andean Amazon.

In addition to the discrete activities to be implemented in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, in year 1 as described below, the project will realize the following tri-country activities on MRV:

- Workshop and meetings will be held to develop criteria for standardization of monitoring approaches common to the three project landscapes will be assessed and identified, resulting in the development of guidance to inform the development common monitoring frameworks at the regional (three-country) level;
- Coordination mechanisms will be established within the consortium and with external partners (ie , and with MRV working groups and government actors) to facilitate knowledge-transfer and strengthen the application of MRV tools in the Andean Amazon.

Caqueta, Colombia

In Colombia's Caquetá landscape, the main gap of implementing reforestation programs and agroforestry systems is the identification and propagation of wild species of trees well adapted to local environments that also provide economically viable incentives through adding environmental service (i.e.: wood, nitrogen fixing, shade, bird host, etc.). In order to complement the planning and zoning activities that will be piloted in this project, with sustainable land management it is necessary to identify and propagate specific beneficial native trees. Given that these types of trees will be identified for reforestation and agroforestry systems, potential amount of carbon sequestration rate for each type will be evaluated and monitored as part of the project. Monitoring of changes in populations of mammals and birds will also be measured in order monitor changes through project development.

In Colombia, we expect to introduce farmers, foresters and cattle producers to the importance of MRV of GHG emissions reductions and biodiversity indicators, to better engage the ranching community in establishing NZDZs, to highlight the ecosystem benefits accrued when there is a focused effort towards reduction in deforestation. A baseline deforestation rate, existing carbon stocks levels, and biodiversity indicators will be developed in order to look for changes due to pilot activities, and to have meaningful LOP assessments of the pilot's success and to help inform local and national REDD+ strategy development. MRV activities will be participatory in nature, developed in coordination with NZDZ pilots in Peru and Ecuador in a regional level workshop with other project partners, and will measure results of adoption of best management practices in each farm participating in the pilot in Colombia.

In Colombia, important anticipated accomplishments in year 1 include:

- Up to 3 REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed (Indicator 1.5)

Sucumbíos, Ecuador

In Ecuador's Sucumbíos landscape, year one project activities aim to capitalize on synergies with ICAA II by enhancing the climate change mitigation elements of work in the Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve and buffer zone, adding measurement and MRV of carbon stocks, and REDD+ capacity building activities. Workshops with all three countries, to develop monitoring and MRV tools will be lead by CONDESAN, which has a strong working relationship with the National Government of Ecuador on these aspects of REDD+ development. CONDESAN has co-authored a guidance document on creating reference scenarios, which is a publication for the SocioBosque program. They will share their lessons learned with NZDZ partners in Peru and Colombia in the tri-national (across the three countries) workshop.

In Ecuador, important anticipated accomplishments in year 1 include:

- Up to 3 REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed (Indicator 1.5)

Madre de Dios, Peru

In the Peru landscape, NZDZ activities are also being closely coordinated with the ICAA II workplan. A REDD+ training package adapted and/or co-developed with NZDZ partners in Ecuador and Colombia will be used to introduce local communities, women and indigenous stakeholders to REDD+ and generate interest in participatory MRV. Piloting of an MRV method will be the basis for creation of vigilance committees capable of accurately reporting on deforestation, and monitoring reforestation activities, both of which will be designed to enhance forest protection and enforcement. In the first year of the project a baseline will be determined for a specific pilot area where there is interest in establishing vigilance committees, based on a review of existing data and studies. The training package and MRV tool will then be utilized to develop capacity on REDD+ and participatory MRV with other interested stakeholders within and surrounding the pilot community boundaries.

In Peru, important anticipated accomplishments in year 1 include:

- 1 REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed (Indicator 1.5)

Goal 3: ***Build stakeholder and institutional capacity for regional and national REDD+ systems that reward sustainable land management as a scalable platform to combat deforestation and climate change.***

Regional Level

Empowerment of diverse stakeholder groups is a key factor to promoting REDD+ implementation and improving natural resources management, and will require capacity building around the adoption of environmental and social safeguards and best management practices (BMPs) that provide incentives for better forest protection for the creation of net zero deforestation zones. To achieve this goal, it will be imperative to align activities directly with each government's priorities and strategies across all three countries.

The consortium will implement activities at the regional (three-country) level to: i) align policy interventions in each country and ensure coordinated delivery of complementary policy guidance by implementing activities through a partnership with each ministry of environment; ii) enhance collaboration with external partners (e.g. USAID, Moore Foundation, FCMC, etc) by creating opportunities for regional dialogue on key REDD+ policy challenges and opportunities; and iii) amplify the impact of our work in Caquetá, Sucumbíos, and Madre de Dios to shape subnational and national REDD+ and PES policy development in the Andean Amazon. Coordination with the national and regional governments will be carried out through quarterly and specific meetings to share work plans and review advances. This coordination within each of the three countries has already begun.

In addition to the discrete activities to be implemented in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru described below, in year 1, the project will realize the following tri-country activity on building capacity for, and supporting design of, policy frameworks for REDD+:

- Conduct a regional workshop with policy makers, implementers and technical staff to analyze the social, environmental and political criteria of the different REDD+ initiatives. An output of the workshop will be 1 "lessons learned" report delivered, as input for national REDD+ mechanism development.

Caqueta, Colombia

In Colombia's Caquetá region, the NZDZ first year activities will help identify and inform key stakeholders about the national REDD+ system, its relationship to their actions around sustainable land management, and incentives that can be used in a strategy to combat deforestation. Key activities with stakeholders will help build up institutional and regional capacity to support regional and national REDD+ policy initiatives.

In Colombia, important anticipated accomplishments in year 1 include:

- Up to 3 local organizations (e.g. civil society organizations, municipal and subnational government agencies) with improved ability to protect and manage important forest resources, including through improved capacity to support REDD+ (Indicator 1.3)

Sucumbíos, Ecuador

In Ecuador's Sucumbíos landscape, our first year activities are expected to strengthen the capacity of the Sucumbíos government and assist in improving their understanding and support of REDD+ activities, and thus help to improve the relationship between the Sucumbíos government and the national government on issues related to the REDD+ program established by the Ecuador Ministry of Environment. Our activities will help by conducting legal and institutional analysis of REDD+ issues including Social and Environmental Standards and piloting technical and participatory MRV methodologies and sharing our lessons learned to aid in policy development. An agreement on acceptable MRV and SES methods for use at the regional level will be promoted to help facilitate implementation of REDD+ projects in Sucumbíos province that can be compatible with regional and national efforts and programs.

In Ecuador, important anticipated accomplishments in year 1 include:

- Up to 8 local organizations (e.g. civil society organizations, municipal and subnational government agencies) with improved ability to protect and manage important forest resources, including through improved capacity to support REDD+ (Indicator 1.3)

- Significant progress towards development of 2 policies/incentives to encourage reduction of deforestation, forest degradation and GHG emissions (Indicator 1.6)

Madre de Dios, Peru

In the Peru landscape, the Regional Government of Madre de Dios has created a space for dialogue to discuss REDD+ issues with civil society groups, the MDD Mesa REDD, however the level of knowledge is still very limited. As such, it is important to build capacity among key regional government and civil society actors (authorities, managerial staff and/or direct beneficiaries). The Rainforest Alliance will actively and consistently engage in the Mesa National REDD+, and in the MDD Mesa REDD, and present relevant information in those sessions using lessons learned from NZDZ pilot projects as examples.

- Strengthen the capacities of public and private stakeholders to develop project initiatives for the conservation of forests under public financing (e.g. SNIP - Sistema Nacional de Inversion Public) within the framework of the national climate change strategy in Madre de Dios; at least 2 investment proposals prepared (Indicator 1.1)
- Present the economic and climate mitigation benefits of best management practices systems (e.g. RAC, FSC) and propose inclusion of these systems under emerging PES/REDD+ (Indicator 1.5).
- Conduct cost-benefit analyses in coordination with CONDESAN for different land management systems (e.g. agroforestry, forest management units) to demonstrate financial viability of REDD+) and present results to SNIP and other similar agencies (Indicator 1.5);
- Analyses/case studies developed and presented (Indicator 1.5)

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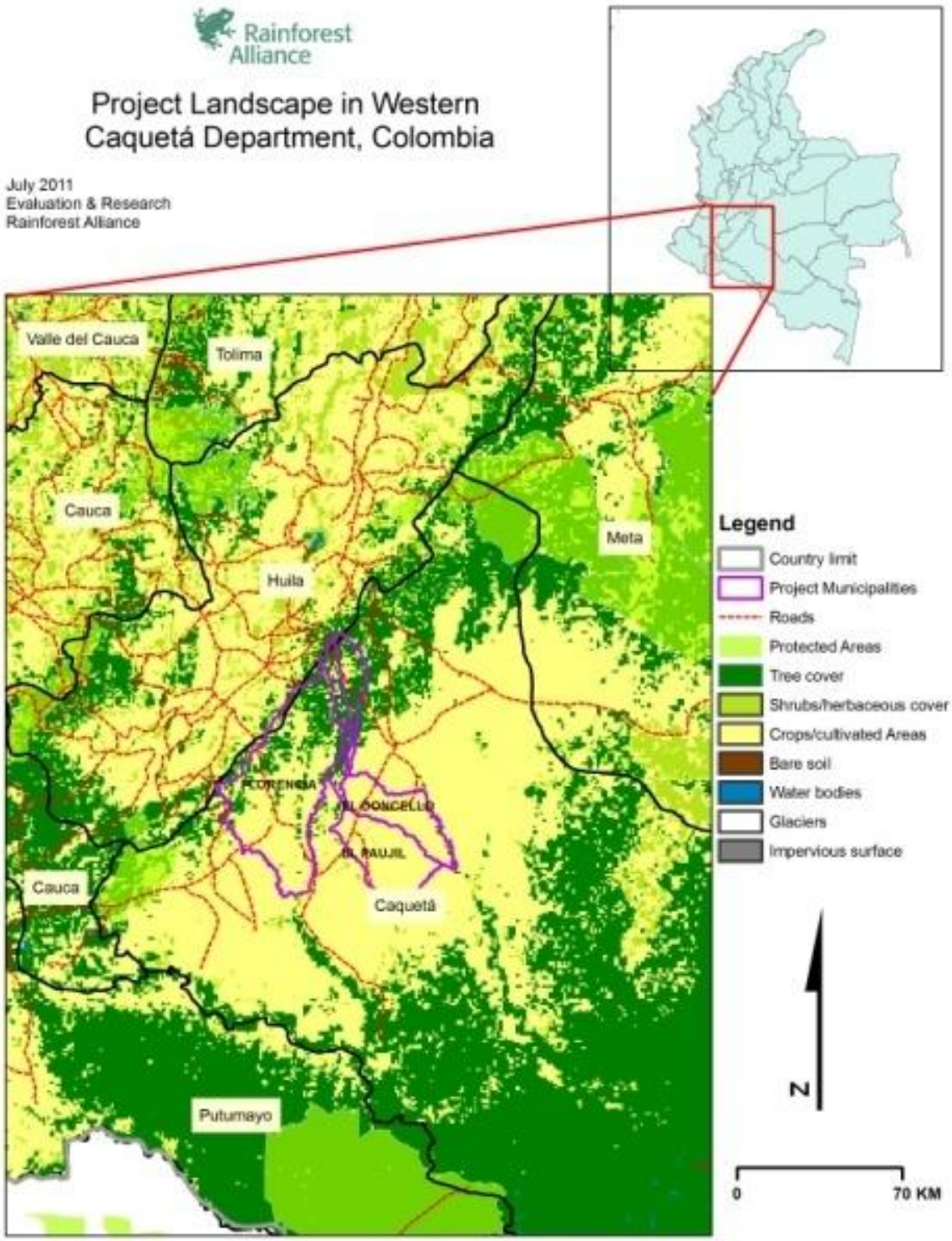
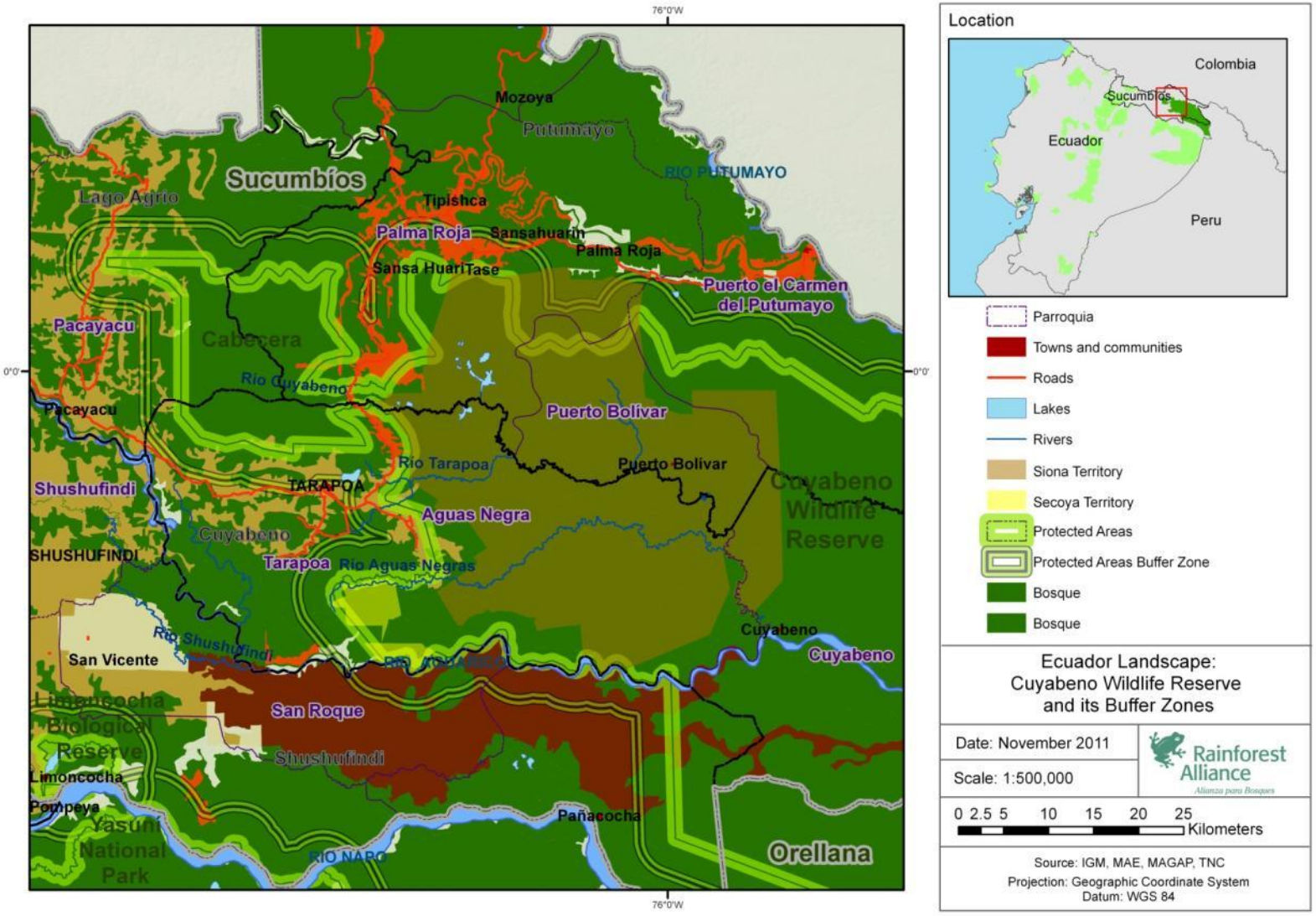
1.4 Maps

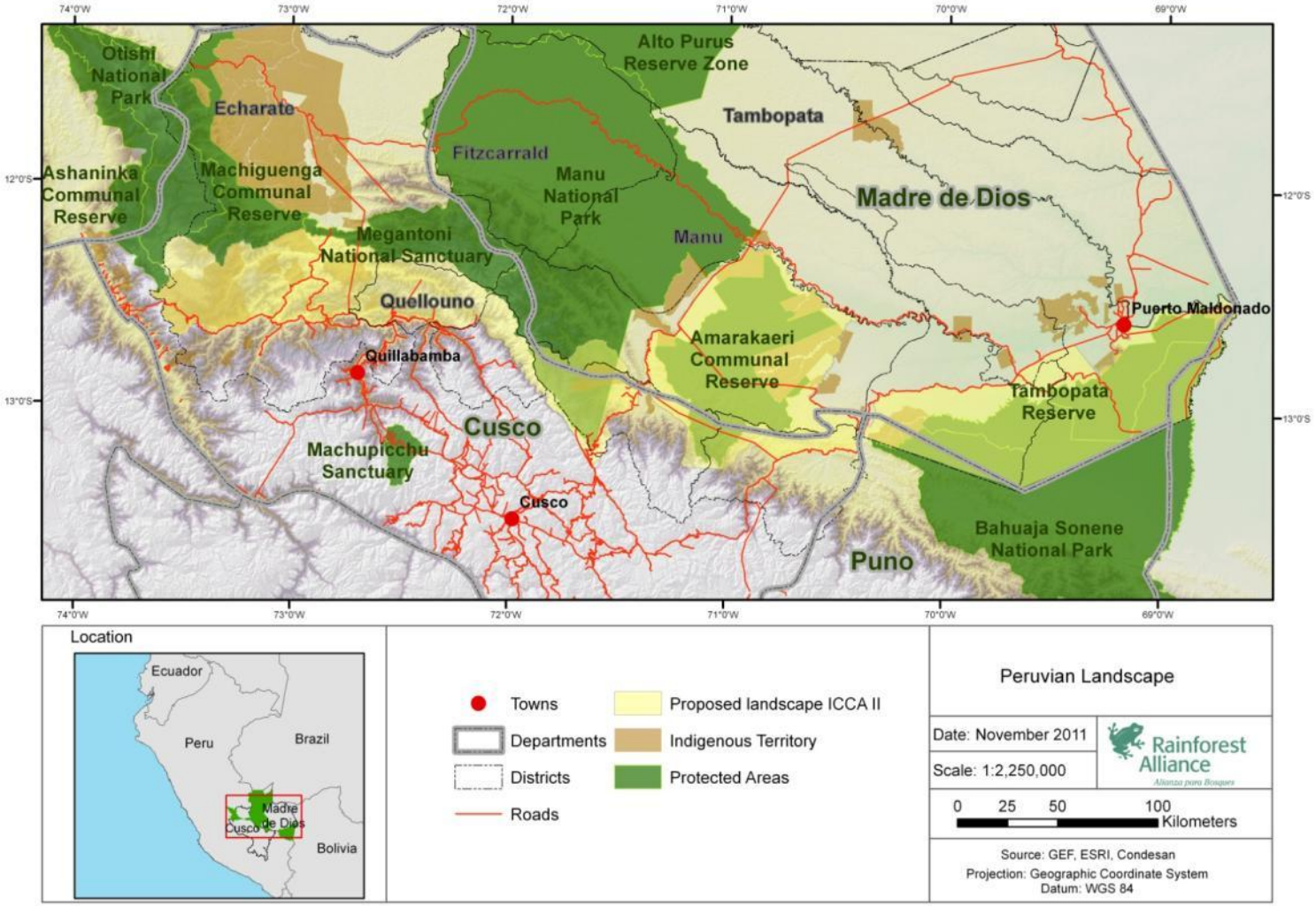
1.4.1 Colombia Caquetá region



1.4.2 Ecuador Sucumbíos



1.4.3 Peru Madre de Dios



2 WORK PLAN ACTIVITY TABLE AND DESCRIPTIONS

2.1 Table 1: Targets and Achievements

- In this table, we present annual (FY12) targets for each indicator that we anticipate will most accurately reflect project progress. In addition, we have estimated our FY13 and Life-of-Project targets. However, because NZDZ implementation requires close collaboration with the Governments of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, other USAID projects, local communities, and many other stakeholders, we may revise the LOP estimates during the first year of implementation and provide more reliable targets with the FY13 work plan.

- Indicators are presented at the program level and represent the aggregation of achievements against each indicator for all project goals and landscapes.

- Indicators 1.1 to 1.6 are numbered as such because achievements against each of these indicators will have a substantive contribution to the total number of tons of CO2 sequestered or emissions avoided over the life of the project (Indicator 1).

- While the project anticipates delivering significant emissions reductions and/or sequestration outcomes, accurate estimates of these cannot be provided until carbon stock estimation tools are applied in the intervention sites. These, and other baseline analysis activities, will be completed in year 1, and at that time the targets for indicator 1 will be updated.

- When relevant (e.g. for Indicator 1.1), training targets and results will be disaggregated by gender. Gender equality is embedded as a cross-cutting strategy for the NZDZ project, and gender data will be analyzed over the life of project, with an aim to increase the ratio of male:female trainees progressively over the life of project.

- All indicators are cumulative.

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3/ Life of Project	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Indicator 1 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7)	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) avoided or sequestered	Caquetá						
		Sucumbios						
		Madre de Dios						
		Total	**0**		**0**		**0**	
Indicator 1.1 Number of people receiving training in REDD+ as a result of USG assistance	# individuals	Caquetá	500		1,200		2,082	
		Sucumbíos	20		30		55	
		Madre de Dios	50		150		300	
		Total	**570**		**1,380**		**2,437**	
Indicator 1.2 Number of hectares with improved forest sector governance and land use planning as a result of USG assistance	# hectares	Caquetá	7,500		15,000		20,000	
		Sucumbíos	100		300		750	
		Madre de Dios						
		Total	**7,600**		**15,300**		**20,750**	
Indicator 1.3 Number of natural resources management groups (government and civil society) with improved ability to manage natural resources, including through improved capacity to support REDD+	# organizations	Caquetá	3		6		8	
		Sucumbíos	8		12		17	
		Madre de Dios	0		7		17	
		Total	**11**		**25**		**42**	
Indicator 1.4 Number of production units with improved natural resource management practices and adoption of climate-friendly practices, as a result of USG assistance	# production units	Caquetá	75		150		200	
		Sucumbíos	20		35		45	
		Madre de Dios	20		50		100	
		Total	**115**		**235**		**345**	
Indicator 1.5 Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance (3.1.5-27)	# materials developed, tested, and/or adopted	Caquetá	3		4		5	
		Sucumbios	3		4		6	
		Madre de Dios	1		2		3	
		Total	**7**		**10**		**14**	
Indicator 1.6 Policies and incentives in developed,	# policy or	Caquetá	0		0		0	

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3/ Life of Project	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
proposed, adopted and/or implemented, that encourage the reduction of deforestation, forest degradation and GHG emissions	incentive instruments developed, proposed, adopted, and/or implemented	Sucumbíos	2		4		7	
		Madre de Dios	0		1		3	
		Total	**2**		**5**		**10**	

2.2 Table 2A (Summary): Activity Status Summary

TABLE 2: Activity Status Summary		
Activity Information	**Number of Activities**	**Percentage of Total**
Total number of activities in Work Plan	36	100%
Activities completed		0%
Activities on schedule	36	100%
Activities delayed		0%
Activities canceled		0%

2.3 Table 2B: Activity Status with Narrative

2.3.1 Colombia – Caquetá

2.3.1.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
Goal 1	**Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management.**	**75.177,33**	**23.200,00**							
C.1.1	Conduct feasibility analyses to identify priority sites for net zero deforestation pilots, resulting in; recommended sustainable management systems that will maximize carbon stocks and reduce deforestation/degradation for each. Analyses of 800 farms will be completed by permanent technical assistance for 500 families and baseline determination to build 500 sustainable land management plans			Y/Y	FN	October 2012				
C1.2	Contribute with concept and			Y/Y	FN	October				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	methodological elements to national REDD+ strategy building.					2013				
C1.3	Identification and design of economic incentives models as strategy to promote local government, communities and farmers in applying sustainable land management.			Y/Y	FN	October 2013				
C1.4	Develop and adjust guidance on sustainable land management including selection of tree species for reforestation, BMP's for cattle grazing lands and quantification of carbon storage potential from pilot activities in participatory fashion.			Y/Y	FN	October 2013				
C1.5	Generate opportunities for REDD+ capacity building at the local and regional level through outreach, trainings and publications of lessons learned through pilots on the concepts of BMP's in agricultural production systems. Demonstrate how the pilots established farmer-to-farmer training groups so that results/methods can easily be scaled up and replicated. Broad outreach aims to increase number of stakeholders interested in piloted methodologies for			Y/Y	FN	August 2014				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	halting the expansion of the agricultural frontier and creating net zero deforestation areas based on realistic incentives that can be realized from implementing BMP's.									
C1.6	Identification, promotion and establishment of market linkages with local and external niche markets for milk, meat, latex, cocoa and ntfp's to help enhance sourcing of climate friendly products from the pilot area.			Y/Y	FN	August 2014				

Narrative: Goal 1: Anticipated outcomes

- Feasibility studies to identify priority sites for NZDZ activities conducted; participatory action plans to support improved farmland management developed; and technical assistance provided to farmers to support adoption of activities to reduce deforestation and improve productivity
- Up to 50 farm diagnostics conducted to assess potential for implementing farming systems to reduce emissions and conserve forests; identification, training and cultivation of up to 30 farm leaders; and agreements signed to develop climate-friendly pilot farms;
- Training of trainers course developed, piloted and delivered for local technical extentionists, emphasizing common land-use planning issues relevant to REDD+ such as sustainable production systems and climate change mitigation in agricultural landscapes.

2.3.1.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
Goal 2	**A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.**	**56.554,33**	**23.200,00**							
C2.1	Develop and implement tools for community and land-owner carbon stock assessment and monitoring of C storage and GHG emission reductions as result of implementing sustainable land management and reducing deforestation			Y/Y	FN	August 2014				
C2.2	C2.2 Estimate carbon sequestration potential in 3000 ha of silvopastoral and agricultural systems where BMPs will be implemented. These estimates will be utilized to monitor changes in carbon stocks over the life of project.			Y/Y	FN	October 2012				

Narrative: Goal 2: Anticipated outcomes

- Adapt existing technical methodological tools developed for use in Colombia (e.g. national protocol developed by IDEAM) to enable understanding and application by land managers; train farmers and cattle ranchers on these tools;

- Estimate the carbon sequestration potential of up to 3,000 ha of silvopastoril and agricultural systems;
- In close coordination with other consortium partners and TNC, adapt for local contexts, validate and implement standardized biomass and carbon stock estimation tools, and apply these tools to monitor carbon stock changes in select pilot sites.
- Better understanding by local actors of their contribution to deforestation/GHG emissions and the relationship between improved management/adoption of BMP's in their productive activities and the resulting impacts to environment and important ecosystem services they benefit from.
- Identification of opportunities for enhancing carbon sequestration by integrating results of participatory MRV with design of sustainable land management, agroforestry, and silvopastoral systems to protect and enhance carbon stocks.
- Expanded participation of local actors with direct experience in MRV, in local and regional policy discussions regarding REDD+

2.3.1.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID	Partner			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
		(US$)	(US$)							
Goal 3	**Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development**	**33.074,33**	**23.200,00**							
C3.1	Provide training to build local capacity of stakeholders to develop and monitoring of conservation strategies under REDD+			Y/Y	FN	August 2014				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	processes									
C3.2	Support the development of REDD+ strategy within government by participating in discussions on policies, laws and regulatory framework necessary for effective REDD+.			Y/Y	FN	August 2014				

Narrative: Goal 3: Anticipated outcomes

- Coordinate with TNC and local partner in Colombia to facilitate the establishment of a regional REDD+ roundtable and, upon establishment, participate actively in this local fora, more generally, support the development government REDD+ strategies by engaging in discussions and fora on REDD+ policies, laws and regulatory frameworks required for effective REDD+ systems;
- Conduct basic awareness-raising and training on climate change and REDD+, including opportunities/risks that REDD+ will bring to farming communities;
- Inform local stakeholders about the potential to get access to market-based benefits from protecting forests through REDD+ initiatives, as well as from sustainably managed forest and farm certification systems.Identify and promote diversification of crop production with biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management benefits that can be sold in specific high-value markets, demonstrate cost/benefit and net zero deforestation potential of such enhancements to income generating activities and incentives from maintaining intact forests and enhancing carbon stocks.

- Communicate the importance of active participation of the community in REDD+ local and national roundtables to help shape a representative system that helps to combat deforestation and climate change.
- Interest the community and institutions in sustainable land management best practices and REDD+ systems, as options to build up local capacity.

2.3.2 Ecuador - Sucumbíos Landscape

2.3.2.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
Goal 1	**Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management.**	**141.624,89**	**21.333,33**							
E1.1	Implement best management practices in agroforestal, silvopastoral and forestry pilot farms			Y/N	RA	April 2014				
E1.2	Improve and optimize techniques for emissions reductions that are aligned with FSC standard.			Y/N	RA	April 2014				
E1.3	Develop market linkages to			Y/Y	RA	July 2014				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	facilitate that the private sector rewards forest owners for their C sequestration and emissions reductions activities									

Narrative: Goal 1: Anticipated outcomes

- Conservation and management land-use plans developed for land management units, with focus on criteria to assess and conserve ecological services;
- Establish pilot farms in a gradient of production systems that serve as models for local communities to understand how to implement climate-friendly production systems, and the benefits of these;
- Train farmers and forestland managers in the adoption of best management practices that reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration;
- Implementation of best management practices documented in at least 5 agroforestry pilot farms, resulting in implementation of at least 50% of best management practices such as applying conservation set-asides, enhancing productivity and increasing shade cover on farm, and implement BMPs in at least 5 silvopastoral, pilot farm, in at least 5 forestry pilot farms
- Initiate and strengthen relationships with private sector actors to create market linkages and facilitate channeling private finance to support REDD+ project activities that incentivize sustainable land use management.
- Consolidated value chain improvements established in Sucumbíos that apply REDD+ guidelines,
- Forest management BMPs adopted in two cantons in Sucumbíos that follow the principles and criteria of the Forest Stewardship Council.Local organizations (governmental and/or civil society) are empowered to effectively protect and transparently manage important forest resources.

2.3.2.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID	Partner			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
		(US$)	(US$)							
Goal 2	**A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.**	**253.019,89**	**21.333,33**							
E2.1	Develop and test a methodology for the measurement of carbon in aboveground biomass in agroforestry, silvopastoral, agriculture and forestry systems, integrating scientific and participatory methods. The methodology will enable spatial mapping of carbon stocks in biomass. Workshop held to develop the MRV tool with			Y/Y	Condesan	April 2012				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	Colombia and Peru partners									
E2.2	Develop and carry out capacity building activities to train at least 10 local researchers and 10 landowners in the proposed monitoring activities.			Y/Y	Condesan	August 2012				
E2.3	Establish a baseline of carbon stocks in aboveground biomass in 10 pilot farms for each productivity systems at the beginning of the project.			Y/Y	Condesan	June 2012				
E2.4	Monitor changes in carbon stocks in above ground biomass related to sustainable practices in agriculture, forestry and cattle management in a set of pilot farms.			Y/Y	Condesan	August 2014				
E2.5	Identification of minimum harmonization requirements for the quantification of carbon in aboveground biomass, in			Y/Y	Condesan	June 2012				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	the 3 intervened landscapes (Ecuador, Perú, Colombia).									

Narrative: Goal 2: Anticipated outcomes

- Testing of simplified methods of measuring biomass in a gradient of agroforestry, silvopastoral, agricultural and forestry systems, enabling spatial mapping of carbon stocks;
- Establishment of carbon stock baselines in pilot farms, and monitoring – including through utilization of participatory methods – changes in carbon stocks.
- Technical training and capacity building conducted to ensure participatory approach to carbon monitoring and that key personnel and actors (including government representatives) in charge of overseeing monitoring activities fully trained; local researchers and farm owners are capable of monitoring carbon stocks changes over time, and quality controls established to ensure system is working adequately.
- Ranchers are able to monitor biomass changes over time using MRV tools and they understand the implications of the results of what they observe in relation to the co-benefits' they receive when they succeed in improving forest protection.
- Robust estimations of carbon stocks associated with different land use systems at project's inception are developed; changes in carbon stocks associated with demonstration activities established and then lessons learned disseminated to local and regional government, civil society and stakeholders.
- Carbon levels of native species used in reforestation pilot activities will also be determined.
- A baseline of the above ground carbon stocks will be established in specific pilot farms and the changes will then be monitored by stakeholders over time.

2.3.2.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID	Partner			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
		(US$)	(US$)							
Goal 3	**Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development**	**149.764,88**	**21.333,33**							
E3.1	Plan, develop and facilitate formation of the REDD round table in Sucumbios province, resulting in establishment of a regular space for dialogue for REDD+ program in the Sucumbios province.			Y/Y	RA	July 2014				
E3.2	Develop guidance on low impact forest use, based on forest legislation of Ecuador.			Y/Y	RA/Ecolex	January 2014				
E3.3	Work meetings with the three environmental management units of the participating			Y/Y	RA/Ecolex	July 2014				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	municipalities to analyze legal tools to implement REDD+ projects in Sucumbios province, resulting in a legal/regulatory analysis.									
E3.4	Legal and institutional analysis REDD+ issues including Social and Environmental Standards and use of technical methodologies agreed on regional level to implement REDD+ projects in Sucumbios province			Y/Y	RA/Ecolex	July 2014				

Narrative: Goal 3: Anticipated outcomes

- Strengthening of Sucumbíos government capacities to understand and support REDD+ activities, demonstrated by trainings of government officials in REDD+ issues, and that the Sucumbíos government promotes and organizes REDD+ roundtable meetings on a regular basis.

- Workshop held with environmental management units to evaluate conceptual and methodological aspects of REDD+ program established by the Environmental Ministry of Ecuador, resulting in enhanced capacities of 3 management units to understand and apply guidelines and policies of REDD+ frameworks at subnational and/or national level.
- Civil society has improved its capacity to understand and it is empowered to actively support REDD+ activities.
- Analysis on legal tools for the implementation of REDD+ projects is conducted and results published and distributed as part of the Lessons Learned from the NZDZ project.

2.3.3 Peru – Madre de Dios Landscape

2.3.3.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
Goal 1	**Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management.**	**200.039,90**	**107.666,67**							
P1.1	Technical assistance and capacity-building provided to agricultural producers on practices to enhance			Y/Y	AIDER	August 2014				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	production, avoid deforestation and engagement in PES/REDD+ systems.									
P1.2	Implement strategy to raise local community awareness of key aspects of REDD+, and gender issues in REDD+ and forest management by executing the following steps: i) adapt existing curriculum on forests, climate change and REDD+ for Made de Dios context; ii) once adapted, deliver pilot trainings and identify local leaders; train local leaders to deliver curriculum in their communities.			Y/N	RA	August 2014				
P1.3	Promote and facilitate the inclusion of agricultural producers (already involved in forest/agricultural best practices) in current			Y/Y	AIDER/RA	January 2013				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	REDD+ initiatives.									

Narrative: Objective 1: Anticipated outcomes

- Increased inclusion of agricultural producers (already involved in forest/agricultural BMP's) in current REDD+ initiatives in 2 agriculture communities from Loero, Jorge Chavez or Filadelfia (to be defined) with an estimated participation of 30 people (including men, women and young people).
- Adoption of farm and forest best management practicesBMPs to improve productivity while reducing agricultural footprint to reduce agricultural expansion and forest burning, and reduce unmanaged and illegal logging;.
- Increased understanding of the incentivizes from forest protection activities created through dissemination of information on benefits from forest and farm product certification systems, PES and/or REDD+;.
- Technical assistance and capacity-building provided to agricultural producers on practices to enhance production, avoid deforestation and engagement in PES/REDD+ systems
- A pilot demonstration area developed within a native community, that reflects best agricultural practices (e.g. a model farm), that incorporates climate friendly best management practices, training activities use area as a hands-on teaching model to scale-up adoption of best agricultural practices by community members.
- At least 2 practical hands-on trainings leading to adoption of climate friendly production practices. Follow-up support to participants in the trainings through farmer-to-farmer outreach demonstrated to help trainees replicate practices in their own crop fields.
- Increased local community awareness of REDD+, from: i) adaptation of existing Rainforest Alliance curriculum on forests, climate change and REDD+ for relevance in Made de Dios context, incorporating gender considerations, SES, benefit sharing mechanisms, and ensuring materials make sense with local cultural and biophysical context, using language and delivery methods relevant to local

indigenous communities. Curriculum forms basis localized pedagogical tools. Once adapted, tools used to deliver pilot trainings for local leaders; who will later find ways to deliver curriculum in their communities. Activities will be implemented in two indigenous communities (to be chosen between Palma Real, Sonene or Infierno where AIDER has already begun basic REDD+ capacity building activities) and in one agriculture community (to be chosen between Loero, Jorge Chavez or Filadelfia) in the buffer zone of Tambopata National Reserve. Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
Goal 2	**A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.**	**187.584,90**	**107.666,67**							
P2.1	Conduct an analysis to adapt or co-develop a MRV system that community producers can implement to monitor GHG emissions changes related to adoption of climate friendly farming practices. The methodology tested in the pilots will demonstrate to regional REDD+ stakeholders a participatory process			Y/Y	AIDER/RA	October 2013				
P2.2	Facilitate and support the implementation of vigilance			Y/Y	AIDER	August 2014				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	committees and monitoring in local communities with needs for improved local forest protection									
P2.3	Review existing deforestation baselines for MDD, to better understand if primary threat in pilot zones is from degradation or deforestation, what the re-growth rate is versus the commercial extraction rate, and know clearly what benefit improved management would have in decreasing deforestation threat or enhancing carbon stocks			Y/Y	AIDER	August 2014				

Narrative: Goal 2: Anticipated outcomes

- Acquisition and interpretation of mapping information to determine the deforested area at the beginning of the project in the selected settlement ;
- In coordination with CONDESAN and Fundacion Natura, development or adaptation, and testing of participatory monitoring methodologies to conduct MRV of climate-friendly agricultural production sites and, as appropriate, in selected REDD+ pilot sites yielding a participatory MRV system for monitoring/measuring/reporting GHG emissions changes from climate friendly agricultural production adopted in MDD pilot projects; Application of these MRV methodologies piloted to document effectiveness of management

improvements in enhancing protection of intact forest blocks and avoiding deforestation in high conservation forests managed by communities;

- Executed training activities for diverse stakeholders, including women, indigenous leaders, and farmers, to facilitate application and adoption of these methodologies; Validation of the effectiveness/accuracy of participatory MRV tools with pilot project beneficiaries, through oversight of implementation and practical field-based trainings with these stakeholders,
- Inventory of biomass in the selected indigenous communities and/or settlements conducted to determine carbon stock;
- Demonstration of the MRV system's benefits for forest protection and community vigilance committees trained to use the system to monitor for illegal deforestation, and to help enforce land use plans. Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMC) are groups within the community High Management (Junta Directiva) in charge of reporting and action taking from forest deforestation threats. These VMCs will be implemented in at least two places to be chosen between Filadelfia, Progreso Verde, Aguas Blancas or Loero (local communities).
- MRV system demonstrated to regional government and REDD+ stakeholders, (developed in collaboration with Peru's National MRV initiate); Lessons learned on creation and use of participatory MRV tools disseminated broadly to inform REDD+ policy development

2.3.3.2 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
Goal 3	**Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development**	**221.339,60**	**107.666,67**							
P3.1	Implement strategy to raise local community awareness of REDD+,			Y/Y	AIDER	August 2014				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	by executing activities among the following: i) drafting, publishing and disseminating case studies from pilot projects to both local governmental and non-governmental organizations; ii) adapting "stories" from case studies into culturally appropriate outreach materials/methods (ie. Radio shows, local theater, posters in local languages, etc.) and disseminate among indigenous groups and women's groups; train local leaders to deliver awareness raising materials in their communities.									
P3.2	Facilitate the inclusion of management plans of producers as part of REDD+ strategies and environmental services (agricultural, livestock, forest concessionaires, licensees from ecotourism) and native communities, located within the Madre de Dios region.			Y/Y	AIDER	August 2014				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID	Partner			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
		(US$)	(US$)							
P3.3	Strengthen the organizational structure of producer organizations and native communities for the election of their representatives, development of assemblies, accountability, and control and monitoring of forest.			Y/Y	AIDER	August 2014				
P3.4	Provide capacity building to strengthen the capacities of public and private stakeholders to develop project initiatives for the conservation of forests within the framework of the national climate change strategy in Madre de Dios; at least 2 investment proposals prepared			Y/Y	AIDER/CONDESAN	August 2014				
P3.5	Conduct two cost-benefit analysis, in coordination with CONDESAN, to demonstrate financial viability of REDD+ results. Present economic and environmental benefits from RAC, FSC systems and propose the inclusion of these systems in new payments for environmental			Y/Y	AIDER/CONDESAN	August 2014				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
	services (PES). Include Rainforest Alliance in the National REDD+ roundtable and the Regional REDD+ roundtable to contribute with new knowledge and be part of the decision taken process regarding REDD at the local and national level.									
P3.6	Provide capacity building to strengthen local and regional government and civil society capacity to understand and support REDD+ activities, with particular emphasis on fostering understanding of new Peruvian forest law and relationship to REDD.			Y/Y	AIDER/RA	August 2014				
P3.7	Technical analysis conducted to facilitate nesting of MDD technical MRV products within subnational and national framework; 1 analysis with recommendations/tools will be developed and presented in REDD+ roundtable meetings.			Y/Y	RA	January 2014				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Funding Level		Env. Compli-ance	Imple-mentor (Personnel/ Partner)	Implementation				Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
		USAID (US$)	Partner (US$)			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
P3.8	Trainings on establishment of social and environmental safeguards systems in the MDD subnational jurisdiction. Work will be conducted in close coordination with the REDD+ SES; local government agencies responsible for REDD+ implementation, will be the target audiences for these trainings.			Y/Y	RA	January 2014				

Narrative: Goal 3: Anticipated outcomes

- Develop leader abilities to pass on information among their people, including regional leaders to keep an update of national REDD actions. We will work with regional, local governments, one native community (to be chosen between Infierno, Palma Real or Sonene) and one agriculture community (to be chosen between Filadelfia, Aguas Blancas or Progreso Verde).
- Engagement in the national REDD+ round table conducting technical discussions on climate change issues; resulting in RA and AIDER serving as active members – providing guidance, feedback and capacity-building functions for technical groups in the national and regional REDD+ round tables.
- Technical analyses conducted to facilitate nesting of MDD technical MRV products within subnational and national framework; 1 analysis with recommendations/tools will be developed and presented in REDD+ roundtable meetings.

- Trainings on establishment of social and environmental safeguards systems in the MDD subnational jurisdiction. Work conducted in close coordination with the REDD+ SES; local government agencies responsible for REDD+ implementation receive these trainings. Additional training topics include REDD+ basic concepts, gender and intercultural issues on REDD+, environmental services, climate change, Social and Environmental Safeguards, FPIC, benefit sharing mechanisms and participatory MRV systems, among others.
- MDD Regional Government staff develops training on issues related to REDD+, deforestation, carbon stocks, climate change, etc.
- MDD Regional Government lead the REDD+ and PES tables in the region.
- The role of Regional Tables on REDD+ and PES are articulated within the National REDD+Stratergy.
- An investment portfolio of potential projects is developed as a tool to attract outside investment to help implement the regional REDD+ strategy.
- Investment portfolio projects are promoted in national and international markets.
- Build capacity through advisory and direct technical assistance on project formulation of forest management and conservation initiatives to access to financial resources (through National Program on Forest Conservation, SNIP or other financial resource). Sub-activities under this activity include: i) identification of potential proposals/initiatives/projects, ii) identification of financial resources for specific type of projects, and iii) technical meetings for advisory and technical assistance on project formulation.

2.4 Table 3: Budget

BUDGET FOR OCTOBER 2011 TO DECEMBER 2012 (15 MONTHS)				
	ECUADOR	**PERU**	**COLOMBIA**	**TOTAL**
PERSONNEL	154.628,39	123.744,39		278.372,78
FRINGE BENEFITS	65.774,36	53.107,82		118.882,18
TRAVEL	29.548,50	28.448,50		57.997,00
EQUIPMENT	8.400,00	4.200,00		12.600,00
SUPPLIES	50.974,00	4.724,00		55.698,00
GRANTS & AGREEMENTS	111.395,00	205.695,00	164.806,00	481.896,00
CONSULTANTS	3.256,00	3.256,00		6.512,00
OTHER DIRECT COSTS	52.808,03	125.828,03		178.636,05
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	**476.784,28**	**549.003,74**	**164.806,00**	**1.190.594,02**
INDIRECT COSTS	77.620,48	59.960,66	4.070,00	141.651,14
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	**554.404,76**	**608.964,40**	**168.876,00**	**1.332.245,16**

2.5 Table 4: Other Funding Source Table

Landscape name: Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests						
Implementing Partner Organization(s): Rainforest Alliance, Aider, Ecolex, Condesan, Fundación Natura						
Reporting Period: October 1, 2011 – December 31,2012						
Project name	**Project leverage (1, 2 or 3 - see below)**	**Funding Source (Name)**	**Funding**			**Purpose(s):**
			Duration	**Total multi-year (US$)**	**Estimated US$ in current reporting period**	**25 words or less**
Support from International Sources						
Private source(s)						
Climate, Forests and Food Partnership	1	ZZURICH FOUNDATION	2009-2013	$ 64,000	$34,000	Support to implementation of climate-friendly farming practices in Ecuador and Colombia, as well as development of forest carbon monitoring, methodological and training tools in all three project landscapes.
U.S. Government source						

Other donor governments						
Multilateral sources						
Sustainable forest management and use of ecosystem services *in the forests of Ese'eja native community Infierno , Peru*	*1*	*ITTO*	*2010-2013*	*$356,000*	*$50,000*	*Will strengthen the financial management capabilities of their natural resources and the distribution of economic benefits from REDD or other payment for environmental services.*
preparation to REDD in MDD	*2*	*CEPF*	*2011-2012*	*$299,000*	*$30,000*	*Be expanded REDD training modules for authorities and civil society to achieve a better understanding.*
Strengthening Governance and Financial	*1*	*Fondo las Américas*	*2010-2012*	*$200,000*	*$60,000*	*It will form new vigilance committees and will development capacities about MRV*

Sustainability of the Tambopata National Reserve and its Management Committee, in the Madre de Dios Region						
Support from national sources						
Private or community sources						
Technical assistant ACAMAFRUT	1	Community members of Cocoa Producer Cooperative ACAMAFRUT	2011-2012	$3,340	$10,000	In-kind labor and meals donated by community in Best practices Training and implementation Goal 1
Best Practices Training and Implementation	2	National Wholesale Buyer	2011-2012	$10,000	$30,000	In-Kind Labor of Trainers and facilities for training courses at Caquetá. Goal 1
Monitoring	2	SICHI	2011-2012	$23,350	$70,000	In-Kind Labor of Monitoring Biodiversity and Carbon sequestration and facilities for training courses at Caquetá. Goal 1; Goal 2
Local government (sub-national levels)						

SENA Caquetá	1	National Training Service SENA	2011-2012	$3,000	$9,000	In-Kind Labor of Trainers and facilities for training courses at Caquetá. Goal 1.
Monitoring	2	Universidad del Amazonas	2011-2012	$23,350	$70,000	In-Kind Labor of Monitoring Biodiversity and Carbon sequestration and facilities for training courses at Caquetá. Goal 1; Goal 2
National government						
Total Estimated Reporting Year Leverage (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31st) US$					**363,000**	

2.6 Table 5: Proposed International Travel Plan

Name	Institution	Destination	Purpose
Mark Donahue, ICAA2 Director	RA	1 trip Ecuador - region	Site visit to support implementation of activities.
Javier Arce, ICAA2 Deputy Director	RA	1 trip Peru - Region	Site visit to support implementation of activities.
María Mercedes Proaño, Project Administrator	RA	1 trip Ecuador - Colombia	Carry out pre award assessments to the sub grantees.
Estela Monroy, Policy Advisor	RA	5 trips Peru region	Supervision status of activity implementation
		1 trip Peru- Ecuador	NZDZ planning meeting
Jeff Hayward, Director, Climate Program	RA	1 trip US - Ecuador	Site visit to support implementation of activities.
Mary Johnson, Coordinator, Climate Program	RA	1 trip US - Ecuador	Site visit to support implementation of activities.
Gianluca Gondolini, Projects Manager- Latin America, Sustainable Landscapes	RA	1 trip Costa Rica - region	Provide technical assistance for SAN Climate Module and Cattle Standard
Andrea Ganzenmüller, M&E Technical Advisor	RA	1 trip Ecuador - Colombia	Training in M&E tools and evaluate progress of field activities
		1 trip Ecuador - Peru	Training in M&E tools and evaluate progress of field activities
Marizu Angulo	Aider	3 trip Peru - Ecuador	NZDZ workshop
Yolanda Ramirez	Aider	3 trip Peru – Ecuador	NZDZ workshop

Christian Velasco, Forest Coordinator Ecuador	RA	1 trip Colombia or Peru	MRV workshop
Oscar Nausa, NZDZ Coordinator for Fundación Natura	Fundación Natura	2 trip Colombia – Ecuador 1 trip Ecuador or Peru	NZDZ planning meeting MRV workshop
Mark Moroge, Climate Coordinator	RA	1 trip Colombia - Ecuador	NZDZ planning meeting
Budget and Finance Manager, Climate Program	RA	1 trip US - region	Support in the financial planning of the project.

2.7 Table 6: Proposed Training Plan

Training Topic	**Intended Participants**	**Location (Country)**	Estimated Number of Participants	**Planned Timing (Quarter)**
Sustainable Agriculture Standard	Farm- and forest-dependent community leaders and Technical Team	Colombia	25	Q3
SAN Standard for Sustainable Cattle Production Systems	Farm- and forest-dependent community leaders and Technical Team	Colombia	25	Q3
Participatory monitoring of biodiversity	Farm- and forest-dependent community leaders and Technical Team	Colombia	15	Q3
SAN Climate Module Training	Farm- and forest-dependent community leaders and Technical Team	Colombia	25	Q3
Basic education and awareness-raising on REDD+ challenges and opportunities	Farm- and forest-dependent community leaders and Technical Team	Colombia	25	Q4
Participatory monitoring of emissions and carbon	Farm- and forest-dependent community leaders and Technical Team	Colombia	25	Q4

Training Topic	**Intended Participants**	**Location (Country)**	Estimated Number of Participants	**Planned Timing (Quarter)**
sequestration				
Gender issues training course	Farm- and forest-dependent community leaders and Technical Team	Colombia	25	Q4
Zoning and Participatory Planning	Farm- and forest-dependent community leaders and Technical Team	Colombia	25	Q5
REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards training	Representatives from local authorities	Colombia	25	Q5
National and Subnational Overview: MRV products implemented or to be implemented in PERU	National and regional government, technicians, international cooperation, NGOs	Peru	25	Q3
Trainings on establishment of social and environmental safeguards systems in the MDD subnational jurisdiction.	Regional government of Madre de Dios, project beneficiaries and Civil Society	Peru	40	Q5
Participatory mapping	Indigenous leaders	Peru	18	Q3
Basic education and awareness-raising on REDD+ challenges and opportunities	Farm- and forest-dependent community leaders	Peru	15	Q4
Concept and mechanism of REDD + (Program REDD+ MAE)	GADs, MAE Sucumbios, communities, farmers	EC	25	Q2

Training Topic	**Intended Participants**	**Location (Country)**	Estimated Number of Participants	**Planned Timing (Quarter)**
Bet practices in agroforest, silvopastures	Communities, farmers, GADs	EC	20	Q3
Best practices in forest management and conservation mechanisms	Communities, farmers, GADs	EC	20	Q4
Logging with reduced impact	Farmers, communities, GADs, MAE Sucumbios	EC	30	Q4,Q5
Value chain of wood	Farmers, communities	EC	30	Q3
Participative monitoring of local REDD+ initiatives	GADs, MAE Sucumbios, communities, farmers	EC	30	Q5

3 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

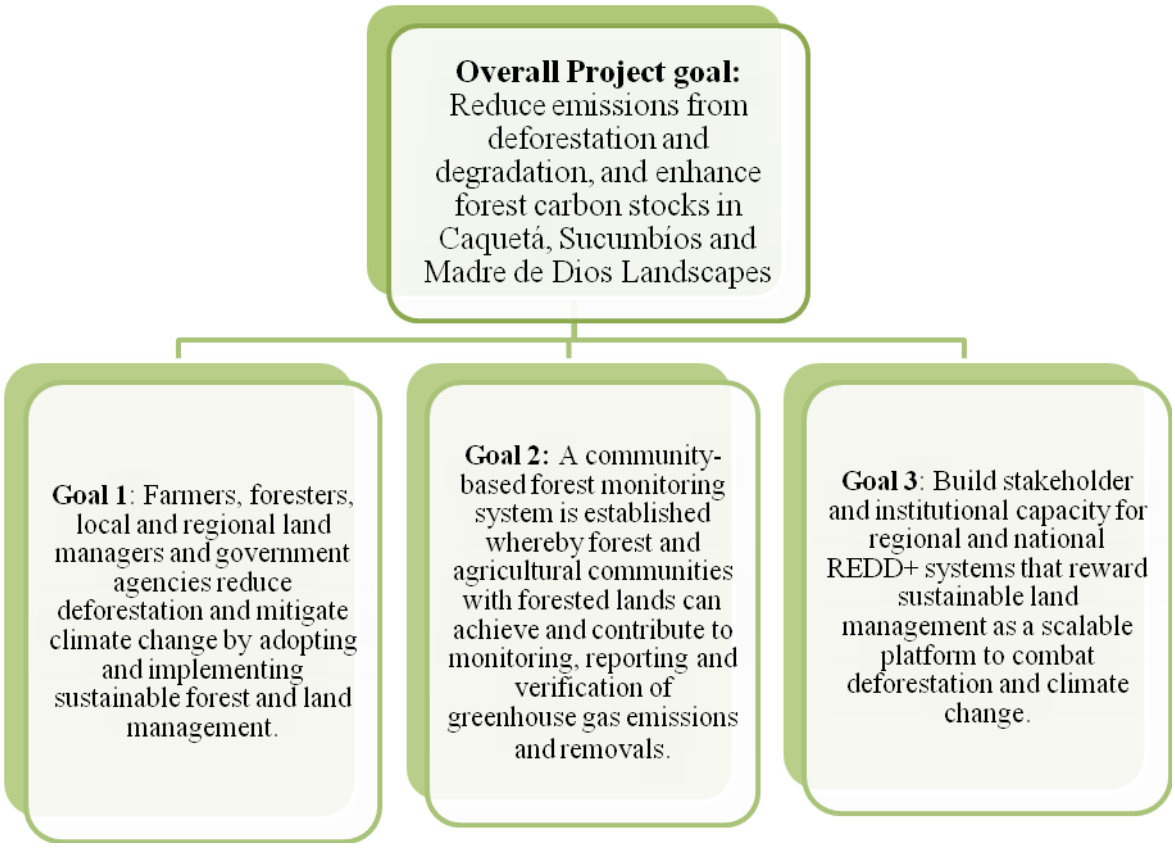
The monitoring and evaluation framework (M&E framework) is organized under three working axes: monitoring of project administration; monitoring of achievements in the three objectives using consolidated indicators for the entire project; and evaluating project effects and lessons learned through internal adaptive management metrics specific to each landscape. It provides information for tracking the planned activities and processes against expected results, based on the indicators established. It includes the methodology for data collection, the timing of collection, details about gathering the data and support documentation.

Specific areas in which the M&E framework will guide the management in decision-making for the program are:

- Determining whether the project's original theory of change is holding true;
- Examining targets in need of revision;
- Test project hypotheses through impacts research on specific interventions.
- Defining impact as a result of program actions (including unforeseen ones);
- Determining what implementation actions truly are working and which ones require corrective attention; and
- Extracting lessons learned from life of the program.

3.1 Conceptual Framework Design

The project's ultimate goal is to reduce GHG emissions and enhance forest carbon stocks in landscapes in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. It will achieve this through i) piloting the creation of net zero deforestation zones, by incentivizing the reduction of forest degradation and loss of forest cover and thus reducing net GHG emissions in highly threatened regions of the Andean Amazon; ii) aligning with and contributing to REDD+ and PES governmental planning, from the local to national levels, including forest monitoring, and iii) piloting replicable, scalable models that serve as demonstrations for pathways to achieving each country's net zero deforestation goals. In so doing, the project seeks to support the broader goals of the NZDZ Initiative, in particular: developing demonstration projects to test scalable REDD+ approaches that improve land-use planning, policy and forest conservation goals (AmaZONAS Andinas Initiative Objective B), while also providing necessary technical assistance for enhancing the Initiative's ability to deliver improved institutional and governance capacity for forest monitoring and sustainable forest management (AmaZONAS Andinas Initiative Objective A). The project's goal and objectives are the following:



Project goals

The project seeks to address and resolve principal deforestation drivers, including expansion of the agricultural frontier, illegal or irresponsible logging, and cattle ranching, which stem from the direct threats of wholesale deforestation, systematic forest degradation and/or expansion of the agricultural frontier for low-productivity cropping systems or extensive cattle ranching. Further, in Madre de Dios, forest cover loss resulting from gold mining is a threat unique to the Peru landscape, affecting the Tambopata Reserve and surrounding buffer zone.

The drivers or root causes of these threats can be grouped into three primary arenas: a) limited knowledge and institutional capacity by local governments and communities to engage in REDD+ and/or PES systems; b) lack of accessible and participatory tools, as well as technical knowledge, to implement activities that would result in – and reward – forest conservation; and c) weak organizational and management capacity of farm and forestry operations. The project design focuses on addressing drivers where the project can have the most significant impact and can be countered directly given the experience and expertise of RA and its partners in order to optimize impacts locally given the scope and level of project investments.

The identified drivers for the Sucumbíos Landscape are:

- Agriculture expansion
- Indeterminate polices for management and administration of REDD+/PES systems
- Key stakeholders (policymakers to community members) unaware of REDD+ opportunities and how to avail themselves of these
- Lack of income generating opportunities
- Lack of knowledge or application of best management practices
- Lack of landowner understanding of C storage and GHG monitoring tools required to enable them to benefit from emerging systems to reward climate change mitigation
- Lack of land-use regulation / zoning
- Lack of methodologies and tools to monitor and MRV climate change mitigation from land management
- Lack of sufficient incentive systems for sustainable land management, including REDD+
- Limited institutional capacity at municipal, regional and national level to develop / monitor manage conservation incentive systems (e.g. REDD+)
- Oil exploration and drilling
- Poor agricultural production practices
- Unmanaged and unorganized logging
- Weak natural resource governance in communities, private sector and municipal government

The identified drivers for the Madre de Dios Landscape are:

- Agriculture expansion
- Indeterminate polices for management and administration of REDD+/PES systems
- Key stakeholders (policymakers to community members) unaware of REDD+ opportunities and how to avail themselves of these
- Lack of income generating opportunities
- Lack of knowledge or application of best management practices
- Lack of landowner understanding of C storage and GHG monitoring tools required to enable them to benefit from emerging systems to reward climate change mitigation
- Lack of land-use regulation / zoning
- Lack of methodologies and tools to monitor and MRV climate change mitigation from land management
- Lack of sufficient incentive systems for sustainable land management, including REDD+
- Limited institutional capacity at municipal, regional and national level to develop / monitor manage conservation incentive systems (e.g. REDD+)
- Poor agricultural production practices
- Unmanaged and unorganized logging

- Weak natural resource governance in communities, private sector and municipal government

Identified drivers in the Caquetá landscape are:

- Limited institutional capacity to develop/manage/monitor conservation incentive systems (e.g. REDD+);
- Key stakeholders (policymakers to community members) unaware of REDD+ opportunities;
- Unclear land use regulation and zoning in the Reserva Forestal
- Expansion of the agricultural frontier and deforestation due to cattle ranching;
- Poor production practices
- Lack of income generating opportunities
- Lack of incentive structures for sustainable land management, including REDD+
- Lack of methodologies and tools to monitor and MRV climate change mitigation from land management
- Little economic diversification amongst rural farm communities and lack of access to premium markets for products
- Lack of knowledge/access to improved production practices to maximize yields and returns

As included in the list above, large-scale extraction of natural resources, such as oil exploration and drilling in Ecuador, and large scale infrastructure projects like the Inter-oceanic Highway in Peru, land tenure and access, and illegal logging are also driving deforestation and forest degradation. Because of their magnitude, complexity and persistence, it is beyond the capacity of this project's landscape focus to fully address theses nationally important issues.

Interventions are premised on key considerations like: a) local and indigenous people rely on forests to meet their own domestic needs for fuel and other forest products as well as to supplement household income where employment in agriculture or off-farm activities does not suffice to earn a living for the family; b) lack of knowledge, skills and resources to adopt REDD+ or other PES systems, coupled with barriers in market access constrain productivity and eventually farm income, necessitating the continuing cycle of forest clearing for subsistence agriculture; c) irresponsible commercial farming and logging are intensifying deforestation and land degradation; and d) lack of clarity of land titles and difficulties in enforcing land rights and other regulations are providing perverse incentives for the exploitative use of nature.

Therefore the project will follow a multifaceted strategy addressing the need for improvements and changes at multiple levels, including: a) economic level, improving production and commercialization of a cluster of farms or community-based production forests, and enabling these groups to avail themselves of climate finance to bring additional revenue to their communities; and b) structural level, to address local governance, institutional capacities, small enterprise development, markets, and higher-level REDD+ policy issues.

The background of threats, drivers and strategy mentioned above mentioned is the foundation of indicator designing for this project, together with the following criteria:

- Do the indicators appropriately measure the results?
- Is the measurement reliable and valid when performed by different people?
- Is the information easy to gather and report at all levels?
- Is the information useful to inform program decision-making processes?
- Is the indicator sensitive to changes during the execution of the program?

3.1.1 Objectives, targets and indicators

The project includes two types of indicators: 1) element indicators drawn from a standardized list of USAID environmental indicators and 2) custom indicators which blend USAID-requested (but not standardized) indicators and other indicators specific to the project.

Indicators will be disaggregated by landscapes and where relevant by gender, ethnic group, level of education and age, measured with a standardized methodology and reported at least on a annual frequency.

The following section presents the project indicators and targets. These are presented at the program level, because of the high degree of overlap across objectives, and because most indicators can serve as milestones towards the projects overarching indicator of demonstrating emissions reductions and enhancements in carbon stocks in the project area.

Indicator 1 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7).

- **Indicator 1.1** Number of people receiving training in REDD+ as a result of USG assistance
- **Indicator 1.2** Number of hectares with improved forest sector governance and land use planning as a result of USG assistance
- **Indicator 1.3** Number of natural resources management groups (government and civil society) with improved ability to manage natural resources, including through improved capacity to support REDD+
- **Indicator 1.4** Number of production units with improved natural resource management practices and adoption of climate-friendly practices, as a result of USG assistance
- **Indicator 1.5** Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance (3.1.5-27)
- **Indicator 1.6** Policies and incentives developed, proposed, adopted and/or implemented that encourage the reduction of deforestation, forest degradation and GHG emissions

3.1.2 Indicator and Targets Master Table

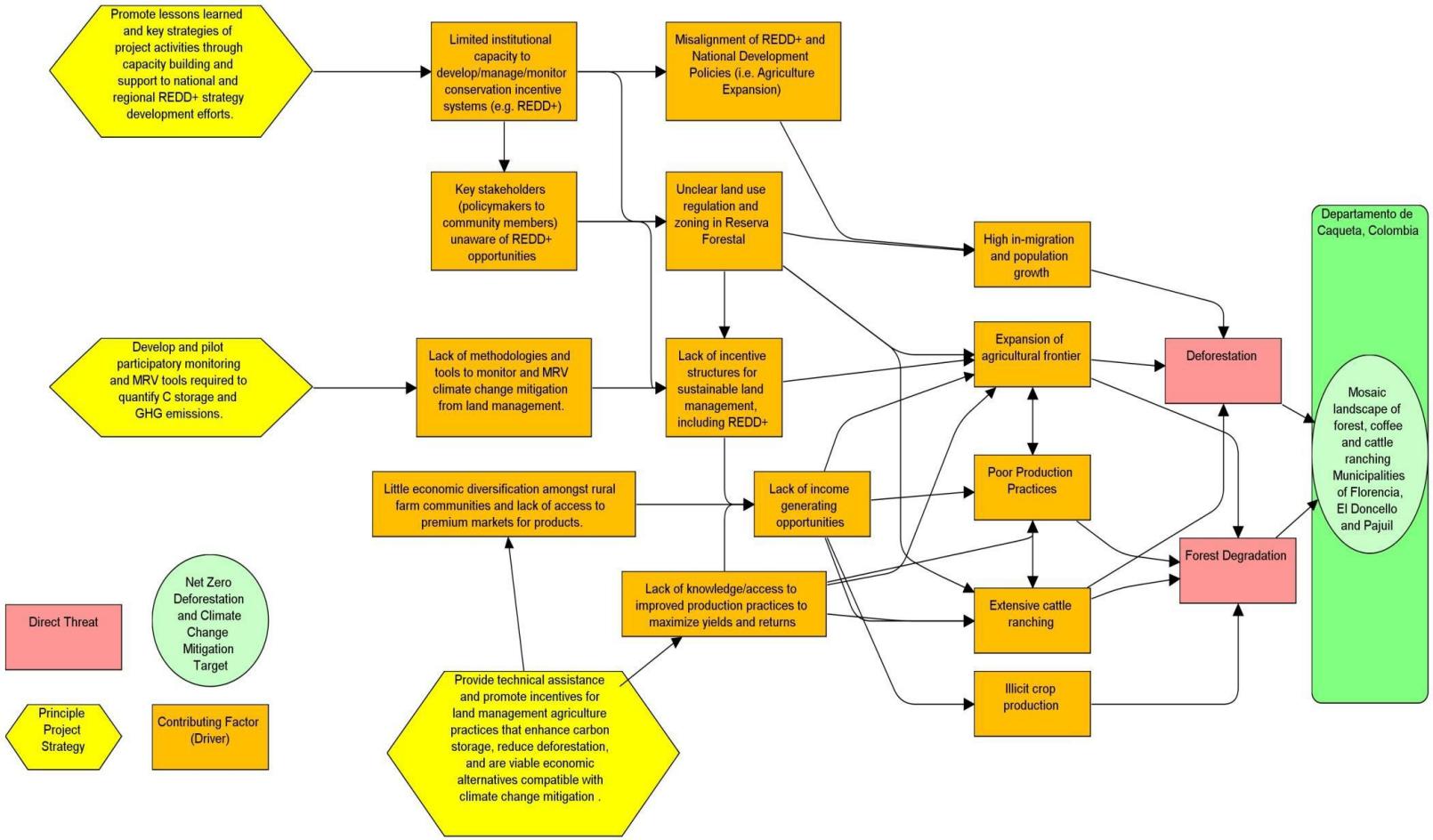
The following master table will be used in project reports presenting the summary of project indicators and targets information.

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3/ Life of Project	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Indicator 1 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7)	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) avoided or sequestered	Caquetá						
		Sucumbios						
		Madre de Dios						
		Total	**0**		**0**		**0**	
Indicator 1.1 Number of people receiving training in REDD+ as a result of USG assistance	# individuals	Caquetá	500		1,200		2,082	
		Sucumbíos	20		30		55	
		Madre de Dios	50		150		300	
		Total	**570**		**1,380**		**2,437**	
Indicator 1.2 Number of hectares with improved forest sector governance and land use planning as a result of USG assistance	# hectares	Caquetá	7,500		15,000		20,000	
		Sucumbíos	100		300		750	
		Madre de Dios						
		Total	**7,600**		**15,300**		**20,750**	
Indicator 1.3 Number of natural resources management groups (government and civil society) with improved ability to manage natural resources, including through improved capacity to support REDD+	# organizations	Caquetá	3		6		8	
		Sucumbíos	8		12		17	
		Madre de Dios	0		7		17	
		Total	**11**		**25**		**42**	
Indicator 1.4 Number of production units with improved natural resource management practices and adoption of climate-friendly practices, as a result of USG assistance	# production units	Caquetá	75		150		200	
		Sucumbíos	20		35		45	
		Madre de Dios	20		50		100	
		Total	**115**		**235**		**345**	
Indicator 1.5 Number of climate mitigation and/or	# materials	Caquetá	3		4		5	

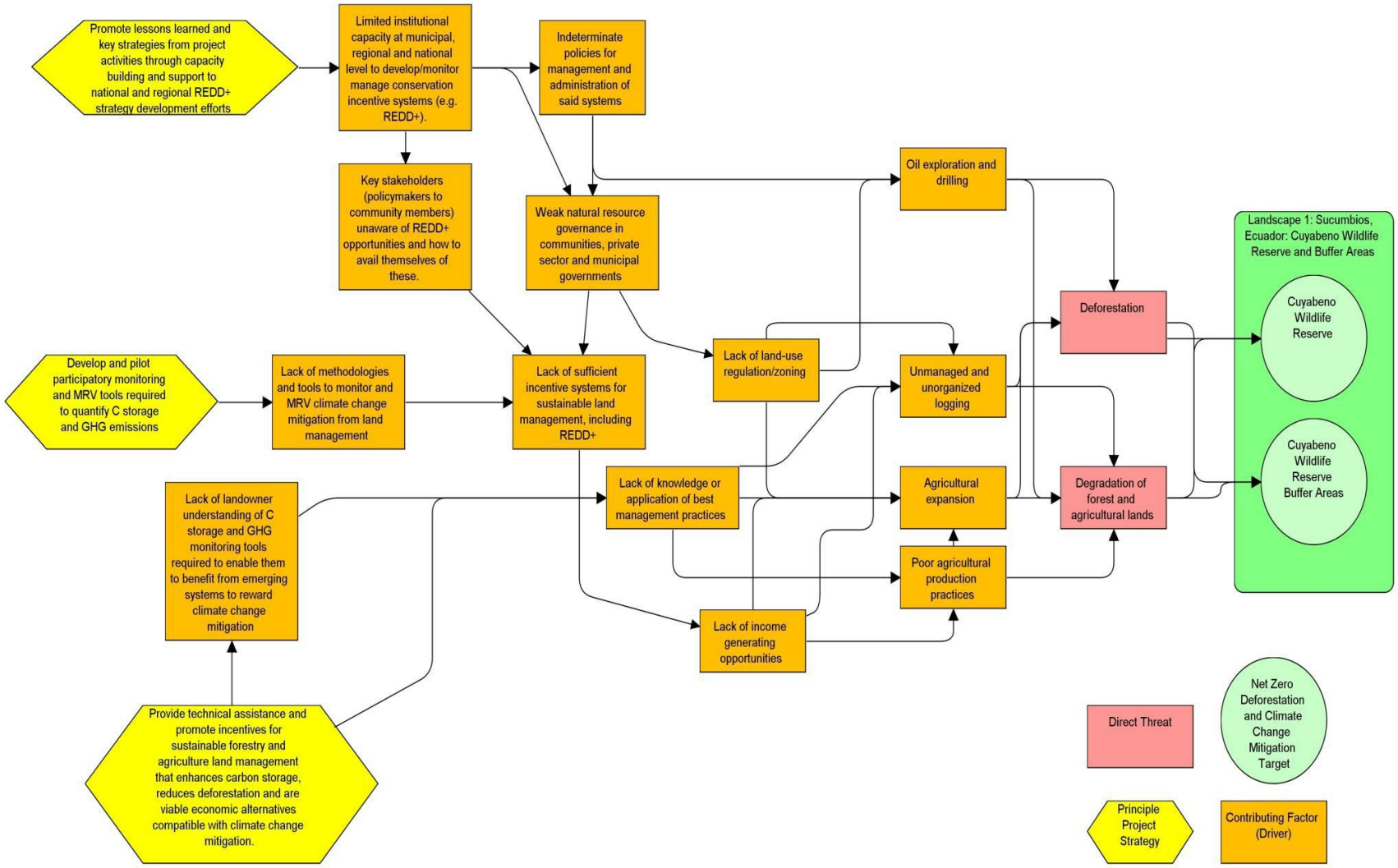
Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3/ Life of Project	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance (3.1.5-27)	developed, tested, and/or adopted	Sucumbios	3		4		6	
		Madre de Dios	1		2		3	
		Total	**7**		**10**		**14**	
Indicator 1.6 Policies and incentives in developed, proposed, adopted and/or implemented, that encourage the reduction of deforestation, forest degradation and GHG emissions	# policy or incentive instruments developed, proposed, adopted, and/or implemented	Caquetá	0		0		0	
		Sucumbíos	2		4		7	
		Madre de Dios	0		1		3	
		Total	**2**		**5**		**10**	

ANNEX 1 - CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

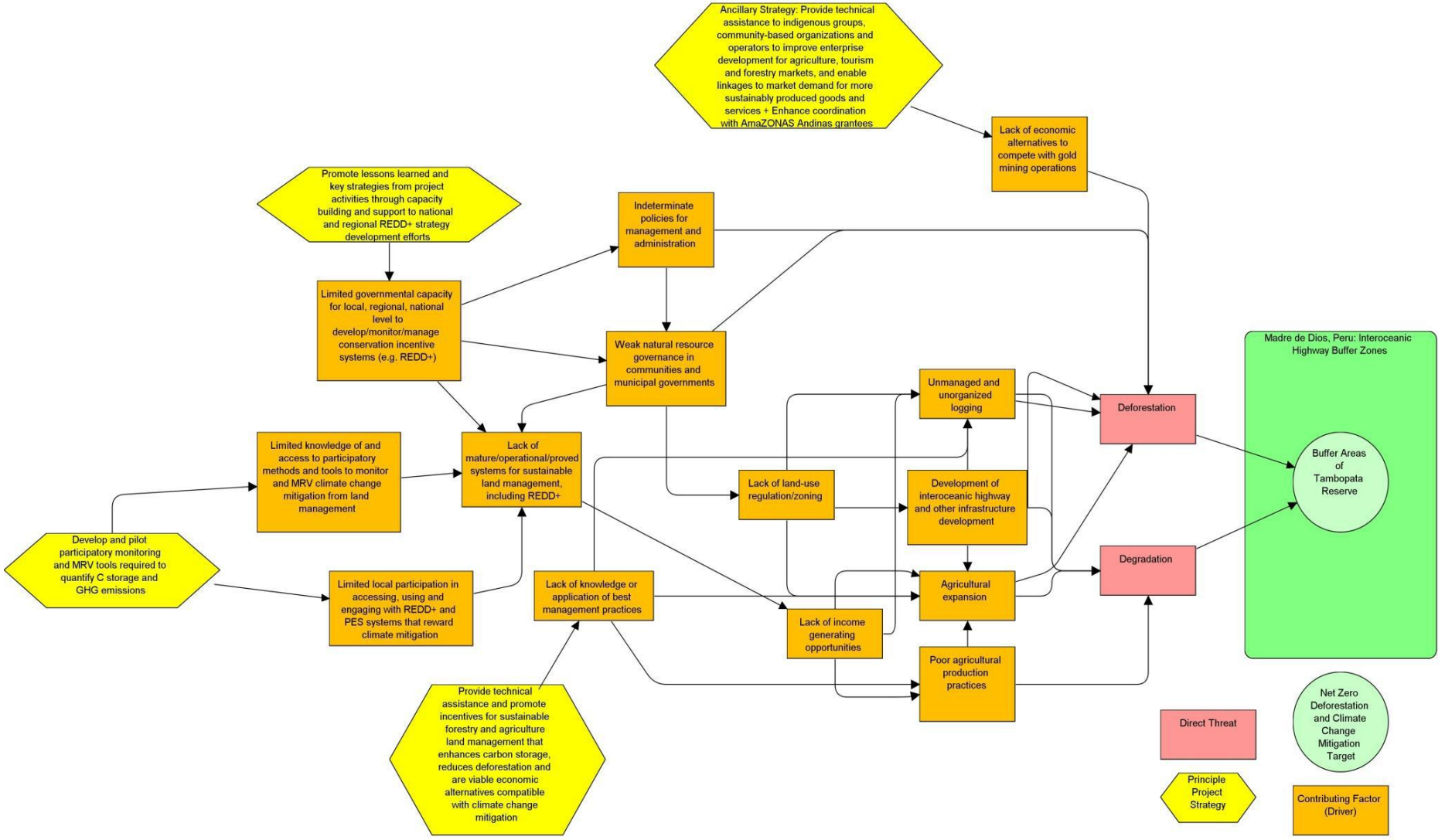
Colombia



Ecuador


Promote lessons learned and key strategies from project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development efforts
Limited institutional capacity at municipal, regional and national level to develop/monitor manage conservation incentive systems (e.g. REDD+).
Indeterminate policies for management and administration of said systems
Key stakeholders (policymakers to community members) unaware of REDD+ opportunities and how to avail themselves of these.
Weak natural resource governance in communities, private sector and municipal governments
Oil exploration and drilling
Landscape 1: Sucumbios, Ecuador: Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve and Buffer Areas
Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve
Deforestation
Develop and pilot participatory monitoring and MRV tools required to quantify C storage and GHG emissions
Lack of methodologies and tools to monitor and MRV climate change mitigation from land management
Lack of sufficient incentive systems for sustainable land management, including REDD+
Lack of land-use regulation/zoning
Unmanaged and unorganized logging
Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve Buffer Areas
Lack of landowner understanding of C storage and GHG monitoring tools required to enable them to benefit from emerging systems to reward climate change mitigation
Lack of knowledge or application of best management practices
Agricultural expansion
Degradation of forest and agricultural lands
Poor agricultural production practices
Lack of income generating opportunities
Provide technical assistance and promote incentives for sustainable forestry and agriculture land management that enhances carbon storage, reduces deforestation and are viable economic alternatives compatible with climate change mitigation.
Direct Threat
Net Zero Deforestation and Climate Change Mitigation Target
Principle Project Strategy
Contributing Factor (Driver)

Peru


Ancillary Strategy: Provide technical assistance to indigenous groups, community-based organizations and operators to improve enterprise development for agriculture, tourism and forestry markets, and enable linkages to market demand for more sustainably produced goods and services + Enhance coordination with AmaZONAS Andinas grantees
Lack of economic alternatives to compete with gold mining operations
Promote lessons learned and key strategies from project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development efforts
Indeterminate policies for management and administration
Limited governmental capacity for local, regional, national level to develop/monitor/manage conservation incentive systems (e.g. REDD+)
Weak natural resource governance in communities and municipal governments
Madre de Dios, Peru: Interoceanic Highway Buffer Zones
Unmanaged and unorganized logging
Deforestation
Limited knowledge of and access to participatory methods and tools to monitor and MRV climate change mitigation from land management
Lack of mature/operational/proved systems for sustainable land management, including REDD+
Buffer Areas of Tambopata Reserve
Lack of land-use regulation/zoning
Development of interoceanic highway and other infrastructure development
Develop and pilot participatory monitoring and MRV tools required to quantify C storage and GHG emissions
Degradation
Limited local participation in accessing, using and engaging with REDD+ and PES systems that reward climate mitigation
Lack of knowledge or application of best management practices
Agricultural expansion
Lack of income generating opportunities
Poor agricultural production practices
Provide technical assistance and promote incentives for sustainable forestry and agriculture land management that enhances carbon storage, reduces deforestation and are viable economic alternatives compatible with climate change mitigation
Direct Threat
Net Zero Deforestation and Climate Change Mitigation Target
Principle Project Strategy
Contributing Factor (Driver)